Changes Have Come Over Italian Socialism in Ten Years-All Classes Now in the Party - Strong Organization - Turati teads the Opportunists, Ferri and Costa the Intransigents-Workmen Less Violent Than University Professors.

ROME Oct. 8 - The organization of the hallen Socialist party, which has again given rise to discussion at the recent conress at Imola, dates from the congress at Geneva in 1892, and more particularly from the congress of Reggio in Emilia It was at Reggie that the party. then called "Of Italian Workmen," was divided up into regions and the regions into sections, each region having a Committee of Direction consisting of six The Central Committee is in Milan. The treasury is supplied by the assessments of the affiliated societies and by contributions collected every May day Lvery society is obliged to turn into the central treasury five francs yearly for its first hundred members and three francs for every additional hundred.

The great question discussed at the Reggio congress in 1893 was whether the Socialists should, if occasion arose, ally themselves with the Anarchists or with the radical Republicans. Any alliance with the Anarchists was rejected. As for the Republicans, it was seen that, in certain special cases, alliance with them might be useful. Each group was, accordingly allowed to join the Republicans if any result that would help along the Socialist cause could be obtained, on condition of notifying the Central Committee.

Since then the party has advanced there is no longer any question of confusing it with the Anarchists, and it has n longer any need of the Republicans. It formerly advocated abstention from municipal and parliamentary elections; it wanted a revolution by an uprising of the people. Now its arm is the ballot. Ita programme is, in brief: To conquer political power, first the municipalities, then the House of Representatives.

Its organication is perfect, its discipline strict. It counts in its ranks men belonging to every class of society. There is consequently less talk of class hatred, and the old vocabulary has been abandoned in part. The party has become in a way more intellectual, less savage.

At Reggio in 1893 there were 250 delegates representing 262 societies. At the recent congress of Im la, about 1,000 delegates represented 1,336 sections. The number of enrolled members is 51,415. The Socialis group had them in the Chamber of Deputies five members, now it has twenty-nine.

Among the telegrams sent to Imola that of M. Jaurè s made a sensation. In it he said, "The Triple Alliance is a necessary counterpoise for French chauvinism, which is so hostile to social democracy.

The congress met in the town theatre The speakers stood on the stage, which was draped with a red cloth inscribed with Marx's phrase: "Proletariate of the whole world, unite." But the proletariate was in the minority. On the other hand there were many lawyers, clerks, literary men, several professors. The middle class element dominated, but it was not always that element that carried brough the success of moderate ideas. A young workingman, Signor Pierotti, was heard opposing arguments for calmless and peace against the exciting eloquence of Signor Ferri, Professor of Law the university of Rome.

The leaders of the Socialist party in Italy, as is well known, are divided into two groups, the Reformers or R volutionists Turati, who are the more numerous, and the Revolutionary led by Ferri and Andrea Costa. Turati in the hamber of Deputies, in his and the spokesman of opportunist socialism. At the time of the last strikes, the case of the Milan street cars and the demands of the railroad employees, he urged conciliatory solutions and held the irreconci ables in check. In the Chamber of Deputies he and his colleagues have been valuable assistants to the Zanardelli-Giolitti min-

The two tendencies have existed in the party for a long time. Each side has its newspapers. Some, violent and personal, turn to the easy procedure of insults and appeals to hatred; others, like the Avanti, more serious, take the trouble of studying q estions and discussing them with arguments other than insults and windy tirades. To the R volutionaries the bourger is is an enemy that must be fought, to the R f : mers he is an opponent that must be overcome.

In Parliament, the former, the friends I Ferri, know nothing but their party; very plan is had that is not evelved by heir circle; according to them the tactics of their group should be obstruction and rows. The others, Turati's followers, accept every reform that tends to relieve the ess fortunate classes. At Imola, in the disussion on what should be the future attirude of the party, Signor Turati won the lotery: the congress voted for his resoluion. From a political standpoint this is an advantage for the present Ministry, which vill continue to be able to count upon the S challet group to a certain degree.

Signor Turati's success has brought him to prominent notice. He has been internewed on what he thinks of the Republians and what he has to say of the mon-Signor Turati's opinions must be hose of the great majority of his party.

The Republicans, he said, are no longer if any account; they belong to the past. They have preserved the spirit and even he jargon of 1848. They are wasting their | has chosen. ime in declaring against the monarchy and the Socialists. They are angry with us for going our own way without burdening ourselves with Republican doctrinairism; and yet they imitate us: they try to get up leagues and syndicates, but do not succeed. Enraged at their impotence, talking ill of every one, they are the old women of

Signor Turati's ideas about the monarchy are by no means what might be expected. It is not so long ago that royalty was the target for the "red" parties. Tirades against rehical institutions, more or less veiled attacks on the King's personality were the thief stock in trade of popular orators. Signor Turati, on the contrary, does not believe that the monarchy is the obstacle hat should be first attacked. "When the erown," he says, "seemed determined to est on the most reactionary elements we directed our blows against it. We were cused then, even in our own party, of tending more to politics than to socialism. We are ready to begin again to-morrow hould circumstances demand it. But frankly, we must admit that the monarchy for some years past is not acting according to the desires of reactionists. We have, herefore, better business to engage in han to compromise in attacking the monarchy, the force which we need to elevate he proletariate." INNOMINATO.

EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS BY

At Keppel's gallery, 20 East Sixteenth street, an exhibition is being held of thirtytwo drawings by Edwin A. Abbey, illus-trating Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." They are the originals from which were made the reproductions that appeared in Harper's Magazine from February to

August, inclusive, of the present year. There are a vast number of illustrations that do not illustrate, in the sense of shedding light upon and giving further pungency to the thought of the text. often they merely obtrude between the author and his reader an inadequate and therefore disquieting suggestion, which the latter, if he have any imagination of his own, resents. Surely the faculty of illustrating another's text is a rare gift and no man living shares it in a greater degree than Mr. Abbey. Within the limits of period and subject to which he has adnered-the authors of Elizabethan and eighteenth century England-he has worthily secured a reputation, which, as Mr. Joseph Pennell says, establishes him not only as the greatest English-speaking illustrator, but the greatest living illus-

Mr. Pennell, at once a pen draughtsman of dexterity and charm and an able critic, is primarily thinking, no doubt, of the technical side of Mr. Abbey's art, which will claim our attention presently. For the moment we are concerned with it in relation to the subject matter. With truly exquisite sympathy, imagination and penetration it protrays the feeling of Goldsmith's beautiful poem. To enjoy these drawings fully one should reread it, and have the tender sadness of its minor key of melody lingering in one's brain. Its burden is so gentle, loftily restrained even in the bursts of earnestness; impregnated with the wholesome freshness of the country ideal, the simple savor of a life close to and comformable with nature, and redolent also of a delicate humor, like the faint odor of lavender in a housewife's linenpress. We shall find that these drawings, one after the other, echo back the varving phases of the poet's sentiment; tender while it is robust, by turns genial, heartsearching, gracious and melancholy; always pure and fragrant. And they reproduce the atmosphere of the poem; its unaffected realism, slightly idealized. They take us completely out of the hustling, tumultuous present and lead us back into a roomier quieter world-the world of the poet's creation, where everything is not all sweetless, but where joys and sorrows, even sin, are adjusted to the poet's plan. With a similar exquisite equilibrium of adjustment Mr. Abbey has conceived the series.

Like every true illustrator he has added omething to the text. One's quarrel with the average practitioner is that, at his best, with dry precision, or, at his worst, with almost impudent insufficiency, he addresses himself to the literalness of the text. letter killeth, it is the spirit that maketh alive." The spirit of the author is what Mr. Abbey assimilates, then giving out of himself, reenforcing it with his own fancy and invention. Turn, for example, to No. 13 (a drawing apparently not reproduced in the magazine). It represents the

village pastor.
At church with meek and unaffected grace, His looks adorned the venerable place The sermon is over and the old man has come down from the pulpit and taken his stand at the end of the communion table, reading out the sentences as the collection is made. One might allude to the cut of his black gown, to the uncovered table, his position at the south end of it, to the wooden chair, footstool and bare chancel wallsall points of significance in relation to the church history of the period, which testify to Mr. Abby's extreme accuracy of the subject and grasp of its externals as well as of its inwardness; but I confine myself to the attitude and expression of the minister. He has just read the sentence, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and he turns own town of Milan and throughout bleness and a look of expectancy, partly to his congregation with a gesture of humplaintive, a little eager and none too confident; a mingling of emotions full of gentle

comicality.

There is here an independent creation of the draughtsman's that is grafted upon the poet's thought, just as in the wash drawing. No. 28, we not only see the country girl when "near her betrayer's door, she lays her head," but the betrayer himself, an old man, alighted from his sedan chair. escorted up the steps by bowing link-men. met by an obsequious major-domo, with view beyond of waiting footmen and the genial werecome of a lighted hall. What a wealth of added suggestion! And so throughout the series, in an equal or less degree, we shall find an expansion of the poet's thought; even one so noticeable as that in the last drawing, where, in interpretation of Goldsmith's apostrophe to poetry, "Thou source of all my bliss and all my woe," the artist has represented a man in a garret with a violin across his

knees. So these drawings illustrate, illuminate and interpret the text with a force of imagination, added to the sufficiency of their local truth, that places the draughtsman alongside the poet as a fellow of kindred spirit and creative charm. To love the poem is to love the drawings, and to put the artist in a niche of our affections beside the poet as his artist-comrade. Really, this is a point that needs emphasis, for the accuracy of Mr. Abtey's research is very generally admitted; but if it were only in the matter of externals or even of that general rehabilitation of the past, which we vaguely sum up as securing the atmosphere of the old time, it would be a smaller matter. in which we might find that he has many rivals. But he has penetrated so much further, reaching an intimacy of knowledge and feeling, which makes him live and move and have his being in the period that he

When the result is so perfect it is almost



an indecency to discuss the means. Tet Mr. Abbey's method is so surely that of

a master, and is so free from any trivial tricks of technique, is, in fact, so completely an expression of himself, that the study of it only increases one's admiration for the finished product. The keynote of it is its personality. Forming himself upon the style of no other, he has become a model to countless imitators and virtually given rise to a new school of illustra tors. The actual manner of his penmanship-the use of a multitude of small lines, the composition, by means of masses of tone, of various degrees of dark and lightis not of itself difficult to imitate. On the other hand, what has given authority to the method, as practised by himself, and constitutes its unrivalled fascination, is the master's own genius, and, to repeat oneself, the quality of that genius is what is because of the completeness with which he finds in his own character and ideals a response to the characteristics of the period and poetry upon which he has

concentrated his study.

I have heard that it was the editor of Harper's Magazine that first suggested oun to make essay in the old English field, and if this be true, it speaks for his adviser's perspicuity, since Abbey's sub-sequent identification with this field results from something deeper than a conscious effort. It is the outcome of a kinship with the old thought and manner inherent in his own nature. He has a manly simplicity of character that inand yet has an acute appreciation of the sweet little significances of life. No idiosyncrasy of costume or gesture or expression is too small for his notice, if n.ve out character. In the same way, it is by noting the little features of the rural setting in which he places his figures that he secures so remarkable a comprehensiveness of suggestion. Whether it be the interior of an inn parlor or the corner of a barnyard, the scene is vitalized. We fed it in its entirety as a spot wherein the

im . ation may ram le unrestrained. This mustering into an ensemble of innumerable little strokes of the pen on the one hand and of countless minute touches of expression on the other, results in an indescribable delicacy, not only of technique but of sentiment. And when we add to this the robustness of character that shows itself equally in the broad massing of his composition and in the salient types of manhood or lovely wholesomeness of womankind that he represents, and note in addition the salt of humor that lends a savor to all his work, we get pretty near the basis of his method and of the feeling which informs it. These latest drawings seem to represent an advance even upon the charm of the earlier ones. Bigger problems are involved in most of the compositions, and they are solved with the assured ease of his matured power, and yet the same free, frank boyishness of heart reappears in them. In conception and execution they still have the fragrant freshness of his early work.

TOOK HIS DAUGHTER BY FORCE. She Is an Heiress and Father Is Accused of Squandering Her Money.

William A. Lyons of 434 Pacific street was arraigned before Magistrate Tighe in the Butler street police court, Brooklyn, vesterday, charged with having assaulted Mary Goggins of 438 Pacific street on Oct. Mary Goggins of 438 Pacific street on Oct.
4 last by striking her. Lyons and three other men visited the house of Mrs. Daisy Wendail at 428 Pacific street on the night in question and carried off by force Helen Lyons, his twenty-one-year-old daughter, in doing so he struck Mrs. Goggins and Mrs. Wendail, who live in the house and who were trying to prevent him. Lyons pleaded not guilty and was paroled in the custody of his counsel. Subsequently he and his lawyer appeared before Supreme Court Justice Nash on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Mrs. Wendail. Mrs. Wendail in Fer affidavit said that Helen Lyons came to her on Sept. 27 and begged Wendall in her affidavit said that Helen Lyons came to her on Sept. 27 and begged to be cared for, as her stepmother had beaten her and told her to get cut of the house. Mrs. Wendall then related how the father and three men entered the house and forcibly took the girl away in a carriage. Counsel for Mrs. Wendall said that lielen Lyons inherited \$9,500 from her mother. It is alleged that her father squandered a large part of the girl's money. Counsel said the ciri was ill and required a physician's attention.

"The girl cannot be produced in court

"The girl cannot be produced in court now," said counsel for the father, "as she is 200 miles away from New York."
"Have her here on Wednesday," said Justice Nash.

DR. MEREDITH ACCEPTS CALL. Will Freach in Pasagena, Cal., for the Winter, at Least.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, formerly pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congrepastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who has been at Clifton Springs, N. Y., for several months building up his health, has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Pasadena, Cai. Dr. Meredith has been asked to fill the pulpit for the winter months only, it being understood, however, that the call will probably be made permanent. Nothing definite has been done to obtain a successor to Dr. Meredith in Brooklyn. A number of prominent preachers are being considered. Among those most favorably looked upon at present is the Rev. Dr. Nehemial. Boynten of Detrot, Mich., who succeeded Dr. Meredith in Boston.

Laborer Scalded to Death.

Patrick Whalen, a laborer living at 92 Patrick Whalen, a laborer living at a Clinton street, Hoboken, was cleaning out an empty vat in a factory at Bethune and West streets on Friday night when by mistake the steam was turned on. Whalen was so ladly scalded that he was taken unconscious to St. Vincent's Hospital, when he died vestorday marning. where he died yesterday morning.

Lundborg's PERFUMED "CORSAGE BOUQUET"



Quited from Leiding Authority rega dieg corsage Bouque Shield;

Sold at leading dry goods stores, or LADDA COFFIN, 24 dare, a Pair, LADDA COFFIN, 24 darelay St., N.Y.

Mink Muffs, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$50. Extra large, very dark and handsome. \$65 to \$75. New style scarfs, victorines. boas, capes, large assortment. I sell only the genuine, strictly reliable goods, C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st & 42d Sts., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

THE BEACH WANTED RAGTIME.

COULDN'T SPIEL TO THE MUSIC OF THE GREAT DEAD ONES.

When Steiner Bade Mendelssohn and Chopin Move On the Dancing Flourished, but the Purveyor of the Classics Sues for Breach of Contract.

The inability of the visitors to Bergen Beach last summer to appreciate classical music has led to litigation that may severely test the dignity of the Supreme Court bench in Kings county when it reaches a hearing Pulippo Spalletta, known as a furnisher of bands and orchestras, is the plaintiff. and he is suing Victor Steiner, proprietor of a hotel at the beach, for breach of contract. The title of the suit seems innocent enough in itself, but behind it lies a deep, dark musical tragedy.

dark musical tragedy.

The dispute owes its origin to the trouble between Percy Williams, who owns most of Bergen Beach, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Williams decided last summer to close down the beach and its boardwalks, and leave the place a melancholy desert. He had reckoned without Steiner, however, whose acute business mind saw a chance to reap enormous profits. He refused to close his hotel, and determined to build an extensive addition in the shape of an elaborate dance hall. Fired with enthusiasm, Steiner sought out Spalletta and having engaged an orchestra, to letta and having engaged an orchestra, to perform for ten weeks from June 16, he promptly placarded Brooklyn with highly colored posters of the attractions he onered

the public.

The band came down punctually on the opening night in magnificent red and gold uniforms designed by Steiner himself, and for wearing which he agreed to allow the musicians additional compensation. The opening selection, a march tion. The opening selection, a march from Rutinstein, was greeted with tu-multuous applause. But when it was fol-lowed by intricate compositions by (hopin, Liszt and Mozart, and finally wound up before the intermission with Mendelssohn, Steiner threw up, bit hands in despair.

Steiner threw up his hands in despair.

A young fellow had approached him, anger glittering in his eye and inquired: "Say, tul, aint me an' me gal goin' ter get a spiel? Whatterhell is all dat rot dose Dagoes is playin'? Tell dat geeze wid de stick for gir' us sum ragtime. I's de stick ter giv' us sum ragtime. I blokes wants a spiel. Dis ain't no funeral. Muttering imprecations on the devoted musicians, Steiner interviewed the leader of the band. But this individual was obdurate. Ragtime? Never. His men played only the best music, and in the best places. They could not stoop so low. Anyhow, they knew nothing more than they had already played, save one more piece from Gounod and the "Dead March in Saul." And they proceeded to stir up what was almost a riot by thus finishing their re-

Unable to stand the strain on his ears and his pocket, the miserable Steiner interviewed Spalletta. The latter received him cordially and promised to remedy matters. The next night, accordingly, half the classical band was replaced by an equal number or exponents of the trombone and clarionet, who were guaranteed to satisfy he most exclusive ragtime taste.

the most exclusive ragtime taste.
The new orchestra began its programme with a little trifle from Schubert, and then got to work on "Rip Van Winkle." Steiner's heart rejoiced mightily as he saw his delighted patrons cavorting round the hall. The exercise promoted the bar trade also, much to his glee, though he was disappointed to learn from Spalletta that ragtime was more expensive than the classica. Following "Rip" came the soul-stirring melody "I'm Tired, So Very Tired." When this ended another classical symphony this ended another classical symphony was interposed, and then "Rip" began again.

Pretty soon Steiner realized that he was dooned to listen to "I'm Tired" at every

third selection, for the band only knew that and "Rip Van Winkle."

The Bergen Beach visitors also began to appreciate the limitations of the band, and the bar receipts soon showed an alarming the bar receipts soon showed an alarming falling off. Threats, brides and even tears

falling off. Threats, brices and even tears from Steiner had no effect on the new leader and his orchestra. The new contract was for dance music, and who could want more than "Rip Van Winkle?"

"But we're tired of that," said Steiner.

"Well, then we'll play 'I'm Tired," said the leader, and he old it again.

Steiner stood the affliction for about four weeks, and then he summarily dismissed the orchestra and shipped it back to Spalletta. He soon produced a band that could letta. He scon procured a band that could out the lat st and most popular creations of the ragtime flencs, and was passed tions of the ragtime its nos, and was palased to hear the commendations of his patrons.

But one afternoon, just as the orchestra had struck up the dreamy composition known as "Plass Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep," the enterprising Steiner was served who had been been strucked by his characteristic beautiful to be good be straightful to be good beautiful to be good bea

which summons and complaint in an action by g be Shall that I have ach of contract. Through his lawyers, William Grossman, Steiner is set up justification as a cef nee, placing that the impossibility of satisfying the class of customers he has to cater to with classical productions by even the most eminent and ancient but defunct masters was sufficient ground for his failure to live up to the contract.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The Section of Contract of the Section of the Secti

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, surprised his friends by appearing in New York last week, although he is not to play here again until next year. He is admittedly not here on any commercial or artistic errand and his friends deny that he has come to get married.

But they are inclined to think that he has come for entirely sentimental reasons Thus last summer the news arrived in New fork from Russia that Herr Kreisler was to be married there in July. His prompt-ness in denying that report by cable and his anxiety to have its falsity made known led to the belief that he might be interested in having its untruthfulness well established here.

Few persons are willing to believe that mere interest in her art has brought the violinist all the way to America to witness the approaching first appearance of a young American singer who is said to be as gifted as her mother was before her.

David Baxter is Scotch and as yet unknown to fame here except as the cables have brought the reports of his achieve ments. He sings as a profession and plays golf as a diversion. And how good a golf player he is may be

gathered from the accounts of his latest achievements at the game which have achievements at the game which have been sent to this country. He was able to go around the course at Carnoustie in 16 strokes. It appears that W. J. Travis, when he played on the same course, was not able to make any better record. A score of 76 strokes at the Carnoustie course seems to indicate a high degree of skill in solf and it is only unfortunate that skill in golf and it is only unfortunate that Mr. Baxter has no such exact means of indicating what he is able to do as a musician. If he could give in advance some equally definite indication of his abilities when it comes to Handel or Brahms, there might be a warmer welcome from some of his musical public.

. When I engaged a telephone girl the other day," said a lawyer in a large office building downtown, "I realized how thoroughly opposed is the American woman to anything like domestic service.

"The most pay that I could offer was \$6 a week. I received more than 200 answers to my advertisement and wrote to the woman who seemed the most likely to suit. "She came to see me and seemed too intelligent and experienced a person for the place. But she said that she would rather work for \$6 a week anywhere than stay in her present place of employment. She was addressing envelopes and the way in which the establishment was conducted made work there especially onerous.

'She lived out of town, in one of the Ornerous and had to not her fare on the train

anges, and had to pay her fare on the train daily as well as buy her lunch. Therefore her daily expenses would make a big hole in her earnings. Yet even in such circum-stances she was glad to get the place. "At the same time my wife was spend-At the same time my wife was spending several hours every day in an uptown employment agency looking for a cook. We were willing to pay \$25 a month. The cook gets one afternoon a week to herself and every second Sunday afternoon and evening. And she has nothing to do with the country lay second it on herself. evening. And she has nothing to do with her money but spend it on herself. "Yet rather than take up what they con-sider the degrading toil of domestic ser-

vice, the American women continue to earn in other employment what is in effect half as much as the servants get

The provision made nowadays for the comfort of women who work downtown

GREAT NEWS FROM THE STORM CENTRE

It is officially reported that Forty-second Street West at the Flith Avenue is clear of obstructions, and a recent announcement says that the street is st to the faithful followers of the "Popular

shop" who have so long fought their way to its The "Popular Spop." Quaint and Original Furnishings

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The English and French Wall Papers.
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Demi Tailor Gowns of Black Velveteen Made Over Silk.

\$55.00.

Silk Petticoats.

Black and White Taffeta Petticoats,

\$6.75. Jersey Top Petticoats, Taffeta Flounce,

\$6.50. Fine Colored Taffeta Petticoats,

> \$10.00. Exceptional Values.

Also invite inspection of a recent importation of

Paris Made Jersey Waists, specially adapted for Golfing and Outdoor Wear.

The Cecil Corset is now being shown in several new models and in

the newest fabrics, adapted to the latest ideas in

dress, and is recommended for fit, style and durability. Broadway & 19th Street.

is shown by the recent action of a realty company that owns three large buildings situated very close together

The women are to have the exclusive use of a lunch room in one building. The object of the company is not to make money, but to afford the women employed in the buildings an opportunity to get good and wholesome food at reasonable prices.

The lunch is to cost 15 cents. Of this price six cents will go for the rent of the room and the salary of the women who have charge of it. The remaining nine cents is to pay for the food. If experience shows that it may be supplied for less than 15 cents the price of the lunch will be reduced.

Tea, coffee or milk, "a fresh French roll and a pat of butter" as the circular reads, a slice of roast beef, ham or tongue, baked a slice of roast beef, ham or tongue, baked beans and "occasionally a soup and salad" are to make up the daily bill of fare. On Fridays fish and eggs will be provided. Restaurants like this one are increasing in number until nearly every big building downtown will ultimately be provided with its own eating place for the women employees.

PREACHER'S WIFE A SUICIDE. Mrs. Janet A. Love of West Springfield

Mass., Hangs Herself. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18 .- Mrs. Janet A. Love, wife of the Rev. George W. Love, pastor of the First Congregational Church in West Springfield, committed suicide this morning by hanging herself in the cellar. Mrs. Love has been afflicted with melancholia for many years. She had suffered from headaches. She had not slept well for

week.

When Mr. Love awoke this morning he missed his wife, and going downstairs he found the cellar door open a crack. He descended the stairs, where he found his wife on her knees hanging from a beam, around which was tied a clothesline.

Mr. Love was so excited that he did not try to find out if his wife was alive, but try to find out it his wife was alive, but rushed to a neighbor's. It was some time before he could tell them what had hap-pened. Mrs. Love was 56 years old. She was 'orn in Essex, Conn., and lived in Lanesboro before going to West Spring-

French Club to Entertain Raoul Pugne. The Cercle Litteraire Franco-Americain of New York will give a reception to-morrow night at the New York College of Music in honor of Raoul Pugne, the French pianist. The club now has 300 members. Of these three-fourths are Americans, the others

J.J. Gestreicher, Ladies' Tailor.

Extraordinary Offer

> To introduce my new Ready to Wear Department of Suits and Coats, made by my own custom tailors.

Blouse Suits. Jacket Suits. Velveteen Suits, \$25.00, at Mannish Cloth Walking Suits, Norfolk Suits, Broadcloth and Cheviot Street Suits.

Made from our exclusive models, handsomely trimmed or stitched in

Women's Coats.

made by my own Custom Tailors in all the latest styles at a very material saving as compared with Department Store Prices.

Custom Tailor fashion.

Also a splendid showing of

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"ARNOLD'S"

KNI MEAT DRA ZRS (with or without feet),
Absolute protection from cold to your sleeping
and to and upward
KNIT DIAPERS, soft as deleving. Will not chafe.
Per doz., \$2.25.
KNIT BABY OUTFIT, a compacte wardrobe, \$12.75,
Unstrated catalogue free. Fanny M. Young's
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Foreign Model Dresses in Cloth, Zibi ene, Velvet Panne and al the new fatrics

for street and evening wear

And wil place on sale to-morrow EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black and Blue English Cheviot Serges, blouse coat, trimmed with fancy braid and taffeta, lined throughout with silk, \$32.50 Real va ue \$39.50

Of Blue, Black and Oxford Zibilenes, coat and skirt handsomely trimmed, silk lined throughout. Real value \$50 00

\$39.50

\$1.93, 2.90

Later Importations of exclusive effects in

Paris and Lyons Silks

Crepe Leda Pekin and Faconne, Damas Moire Antiques, Brocaded Silks and Satins. Fancy Velvets, Scotch Plaids in Silk, Moire Antique and Velvets and Printed Broche Mousse ine de Soie.

Also another purchase of 2.250 YARDS ARMURE BRILLIANTS.

980 in all the new shades. 63° 1100 YARDS BLACK MOIRE VELOURS, Value 85c yd.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Housekeeping Linens

2 x 23 2 x 2 yds. TABLE CLOTHS, \$1.75, 2.35, 2.15, 2.85, 2.62, 3.35 NAPKINS, to match, 20 in., \$1.75, 2.35 doz. 24 in., 2.50, 3.38 BLEACHED TABLE, DAMASK, 72 in. wide, Yd. 85c, \$1.10 HUCK TOWELS Hemmed, Doz. \$1.85, 2.50 \$2.25, 2.75 MARSEILLES QUILTS, large size,

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